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IN Is a small word, but it will mean lots to you if you will give us a trial.

COULD SCARCELY WALK ABOUT

And For Three Summers Mrs. Vincent Was Unable to Attend to Any of Her Housework.

asant Hill, N. C.—"I suffered for three summers," writes Mrs. Walter Vincent, of this town, "and the third and last time, was my worst."

I had dreadful nervous headaches and prostration, and was scarcely able to walk about. Could not do any of my housework.

I also had dreadful pains in my back and sides and when one of those weak, sinking spells would come on me, I would have to give up and lie down, until it wore off.

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Cardui has helped more than a million weak women, during the past 50 years. It will surely do for you, what it has done for them. Try Cardui today.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and a large book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper.

THE ALLIES ENEMY

Germans Retreating to the North.

CITY SAFE FOR PRESENT

Invaders Fall Back Toward St. Quentin.

ALSO CHECKED ON CENTER

A Great Battle is in Progress Near Verdun.

The advance of the German right wing has been checked and the Germans have been obliged to retire on St. Quentin, eighty miles northeast of Paris, according to dispatches received from Antwerp and Ostend.

The correspondent at Antwerp of the Reuter Telegram company says the Germans have been held in check for the last two days by the left wing of the allies, and adds:

"A big force of German cavalry that was advancing on Compiègne, forty-five miles north of Paris, was vigorously repulsed and forced to abandon several pieces of artillery. It appears that the attempt to envelop the allies' left wing was frustrated."

Telegraphing from Rome, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says that a message received there from Basel, Switzerland, declares that an unconfirmed report has come into Basel from Bern to the effect that General Lieutenant von Deimling and the German forces under his command (on the German left) have crossed into Switzerland to prevent their capture by the French.

In a dispatch from Rouen, France, a correspondent of the Chronicle says he has learned that the French authorities in Paris are considering the surrender of the city to the Germans in order to avoid the destruction of property from artillery fire. This will only be done, the correspondent declares, in case the outer line of the defenses of Paris are passed by the invaders.

British, French and Belgian wounded are being transferred from Paris to other cities, and the great exodus of the populace of the French capital to the south continues.

The correspondent of the Times at Dieppe under Thursday's date indicates that the Germans were then less than twenty-five miles from Paris. He says:

"All day the head of the wedge that now forms the German right was furiously forcing its way to Paris, battering the rear of the retreating French through Creil, Senlis and Compiègne. The cannonading broke windows in Chantilly, which is only seventeen miles north of Paris. The Germans are also near Soissons."

Another dispatch to the Times from Beauvais, forty miles northwest of Paris, says that the Germans entered Clermont, thirty-five miles from Paris, Wednesday morning. At the same time their cavalry was operating around Beauvais.

The fortified town of Mezieres on the French center is reported to have fallen to the armies of Crown Prince Frederick William and Grand Duke Albert.

Telegraphing from Copenhagen the correspondent of the Central News says that Berlin newspapers which have been received there describe the battle which was proceeding Wednesday between Rheims and Verdun as the greatest battle in history. Three quarters of a million of men were declared to be participating in the engagement.

This is the first word in the last week of important fighting on the German center.

French Announce Check to Germans. Paris, Sept. 5.—An official communication, issued by the military government of Paris, says:

"The movement of the opposing armies near Paris are being continued without contact taking place. In the district of Verdun (the center) the German force has sustained some checks. In Lorraine and the Vosges (the French right) our troops won fresh partial successes. The general situation is little changed."

An official statement, issued earlier, said:

"The situation is looked upon favorably here. Reports from the front say that the advance of the Germans upon the extreme right is somewhat slower and that the fighting in the vicinity of Compiègne resulted in favor of the allies."

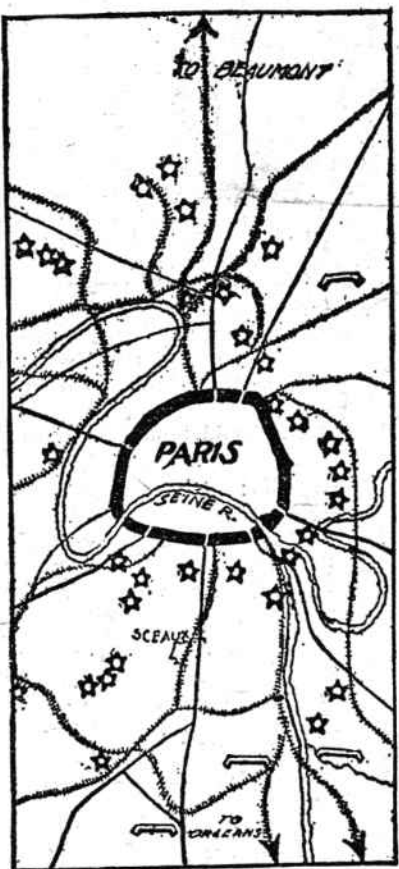
"The three German army corps (120,000 men) that made such a sensational march toward the capital have begun to show signs of fatigue. It is officially confirmed that the Germans are transporting troops posthaste to their eastern frontier to meet the onrush of the Russians."

Sick headache is caused by a disordered stomach. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and correct that and the headaches will disappear. For sale by all dealers.

REPULSE NEAR PARIS

FORTS AROUND PARIS.

Map Showing Where Last Stand Against Germans Will Be Made.



"In Lorraine the French are progressing along the right bank of the river Saône, a few miles from Lunéville."

French troops have been passing through Paris for the last three days, headed toward the battle lines which protect the capital from the German advance.

The resumption of the German offensive is awaited at any moment. The confidence of the French has strengthened. It is felt that the strategic problem of the allies is to select the right plan and the right moment for a counter offensive movement.

Tens of thousands of Parisians, chiefly women and children, have taken advantage of the free trains placed at their disposal by the government for the purpose of cleaning Paris and its environs, so far as possible, of all civilians who might hamper the military operations.

SAY RUSSIAN ARMY IS NOW IN BELGIUM

Gzar's Troops Reported Sent Secretly to Ostend.

A report has reached Amsterdam that a large force of Russian troops is being hurried by sea to aid in the defense of Paris.

If this is true, the troops probably will begin an offensive movement against the rear of the German army now operating in France.

A Russian army of 72,000 men, transported from Archangel, the most northern part of Russia, was landed at Aberdeen, on the east coast of Scotland, on the night of Aug. 27, according to officers and passengers of the Cunard liner Mauretania, which reached New York.

From Aberdeen the troops, it is said, were conveyed to Harwich, Dover and Grimsby, where transports were waiting to convey them to Ostend.

Every precaution was taken by the military authorities to keep the transportation of the foreign soldiers through England from becoming known, and the service on the East Coast railway lines was suspended during the seventeen hours the troop trains were on the journey.

It is believed the Russians would be joined at Ostend by 2000 British marines, who were waiting there to receive them, and that these combined forces would co-operate with the Belgian army at Antwerp.

RUSSIAN FLEET TIED UP

Turkey Mines Dardanelles, Shutting Off Black Sea.

Mines have been strewn in the Dardanelles by Turkey. The Russian Black sea fleet is thus effectively bottled up.

Priests Urge Holy War.

Unconfirmed reports that Mohammedan priests are urging the Turkish people to wage a holy war upon all foreigners reached the Greek foreign office.

If these reports are true many American missionaries will be imperiled. Armenians are said to have been attacked by the Kurds at Van, in Asiatic Turkey.

Germany Sends Ultimatum to Holland. It is reported at Lloyd's in London that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Holland. There is no confirmation.

We have a large lot of ladies' Kaki skirts, white linen and cotton skirts cheap. Highland Mer. Co.

GERMANS STRIVE TO HALT RUSSIANS

Kaiser Sends Troops to Reinforce Austrians.

CZAR TAKES TWO CITIES

Invaders Force Back Defenders by Terrific Onslaught—Battle Line 250 Miles Long.

News is received from Vienna that a German army corps (40,000 men) has been hurriedly transported to Galicia to aid the Austrians against the Russian attack near Lemberg.

The general staff of the Russian army confirms the capture of Lemberg, the Austrian stronghold and capital of Galicia, and also reports the capture of Czernowitz, in Bukovina, and Zolkiew, in Galicia.

The Russians, says the announcement, have driven the Austrians back along a front of 250 miles after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Lemberg is being used as the base of operations by the czar's troops.

An official statement issued by the government says:

"Concerning the operations of the Russian army in Galicia, official reports say that the enemy is retreating after desperate fighting near Halicz, leaving 4500 dead on the field. The Russians took thirty-two cannon and railway material."

"On the south, in front of Warsaw, the Austrian attack was repulsed and the offensive taken by the Russian army."

The statement gave no details as to the operations in eastern Prussia, but said that satisfactory progress was being made there.

"Our victories over the Austrians," said the statement, "were greater than the earlier reports indicated. Apparently their forces have been shattered. In addition to their terrific losses in killed and wounded, several bodies that were cut off in their retreat were surrounded and forced to surrender. One report from the front indicates that fully 100,000 prisoners have been taken."

"The Austrians that tried to strike at Zamosc were temporarily successful, because of their numerical superiority, but Russian reinforcements arrived and forced them back in disorder."

"The occupation of Zolkiew followed the battle east of Lemberg. The rear guard of the retreating Austrians is being cut to pieces by the Russian cavalry, but their main force has reached and crossed the river San. Austrian artillery has been mounted along that stream, but if no more successful than along the Zlota-Lipa, it is likely to be captured."

"In addition to the great number of guns we took from the Austrians, we also captured vast supplies. Part of those at Lemberg were destroyed before the enemy surrendered."

"The Russian forces operating at the extreme left are moving toward Suwalki, southeast of Czernowitz."

The movement toward Suwalki indicates that the Russian forces there have as their objective Borgo Pass, in the Carpathian mountains, with the intention of invading Hungary and striking at Budapest, directly to the west.

DAVID J. PALMER HEADS G. A. R.

Washington Chosen For Next Meeting Place.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 5.—Comrade David J. Palmer, of Washington, Iowa, member of the Eighth and Twenty-fifth Iowa regiments in the Civil War, was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the closing session of the forty-eighth national encampment, which has been in session here a week.

Washington, D. C., was unanimously chosen for the encampment place next year.

Other officers elected were: Senior vice commander-in-chief, J. B. Griswold, Grand Rapids, Mich. Junior vice commander-in-chief, F. W. Connors, Dallas, Tex. Surgeon general, L. S. Pilcher, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Chaplain-in-chief, Orville J. Nave, of California.

A committee of past commanders-in-chief was appointed to frame a congressional bill providing for the retention of all Civil War veterans in public employment, irrespective of age. Another resolution, adopted unanimously, opposed any change in the national flag.

Japanese Warship Lost.

The commander of the Japanese second squadron has reported to the navy department in Tokyo that a Japanese destroyer has run aground in Kiao-Chau bay. It has been impossible to float the vessel, but her crew has been taken off.

Prince William Flees From Albania. Prince William of Wied quit his new kingdom at Durazza, taking passage for Venice on the Italian steamship Misurala.

The cheapest way to reach people is through advertising. Compare it with any other plan to get business.

CARDINAL CHIESA IS ELECTED POPE

New Pontiff Assumes Title of Benedict XV.

ELECTION A GREAT SURPRISE

Coronation Ceremony Will Be Deferred Until After the War in Europe Is Ended.

Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, was elected pope to succeed Pius X.

The new pontiff is sixty years old. He was created a cardinal on May 25, less than four months ago.

Cardinal Della Chiesa assumed the name of Benedict XV.

Pope Pius X. was the son of a Venetian postman while Benedict XV. is a member of one of the oldest families of the Italian aristocracy.

The new pope was born at Pegli, in the diocese of Genoa, Italy, Nov. 21, 1854, and was ordained a priest Dec. 21, 1878. He served as secretary of the nunciature in Spain from 1883 to 1887, in which year he was appointed secretary to the late Cardinal Rampolla.

He was appointed substitute papal secretary of state in 1901, and in 1907 he was elected to the post of advisor to the holy office.

In 1907 he was appointed papal nuncio of Madrid, in succession to Monsignor Rinaldini, but this appointment was cancelled three days later.

The election of Cardinal Della Chiesa came as a surprise, as his name had not been mentioned among the list of candidates. His coronation, according to a recent announcement by the Vatican, will not take place until peace is declared in Europe.

Prince Chigi-Albani, one of the assistants to the throne in the pope's household, was notified that Cardinal Della Chiesa had been elected.

Monsignor Misatelli, sub-prefect of the sacred palaces and governor of the conclave, received a communication from the new pope asking that the gratings of the basilica of St. Peter be opened, because he purposed in a short time to issue his proclamation.

Then the master of ceremonies appeared on the central balcony of St. Peter's and spread out the red carpet. The crowd below, which had been waiting for hours in the square in the expectation of an announcement as to the outcome of the deliberations of the Sacred College, understood that a selection had been reached. The people applauded vigorously.

Cardinal Della Voipe appeared on the balcony with Monsignor Capostolli bearing the pope's cross on his right, and pronounced the ritual announcing the election of Cardinal Della Chiesa. To this he added that the new pope had chosen the name of Benedict XV.

The new pope then appeared on an inner balcony of St. Peter's, clad in his pontifical robes. The balcony was hung with red velvet and a heavy golden fringe decorated the railing.

The pontiff pronounced the apostolic benediction to the kneeling crowd below and immediately afterwards withdrew and entered his apartments.

An important function which will follow the election of the pope is the selection of a papal secretary of state. It is customary for the secretary of state to resign when a pope dies. Consequently that office was vacated by Cardinal Merry Del Val when Pope Pius X. died.

Two American cardinals, Gibbons and O'Connell, did not arrive in time to vote in the conclave. The others, Farley and Falconio, were present.

Dynamite Wrecks Office.

The employment office of the Anaconda Mining company at the Parrot mine in Butte, Mont., known to the miners as the "busting office," was blown up with a terrific blast of dynamite that jarred all the buildings in Butte and rocked residences on the outskirts of the city.

The structure was of brick and two stories high and one side was blown out and a great hole torn through the top.

No one was killed as far as known, but the aged night watchman is missing.

The blast almost threw the city into a panic and many persons rushed into the streets half dressed. The mining companies have issued an official warning to all the outsiders to keep away from the mines, the inference being that the properties were under guard ready to resist any attack. The national guard has been ordered out.

Wilson Will Run in 1916.

Vice President Marshall gave out a statement in Washington announcing that President Woodrow Wilson will be a candidate for re-election in 1916.

Political leaders, both within and without the Democratic party, concede that if Mr. Wilson is a candidate for the Democratic nomination he will not be seriously opposed. From an authoritative source it has been learned that not long ago Secretary of State Bryan expressed the view that if the Wilson administration was a success Mr. Wilson could have the Democratic nomination for the asking, and that if the administration did not measure up to public expectations the nomination would not be worth having for anybody else.

If you are going to tea school, you had better have a good watch. I will sell to you a good Japanese watch on the installment plan. H. M. Slayen, Jewel.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

SATURDAY.

Most significant is the official announcement by the French war office that the military governor of Paris has ordered all residents within the zone of action of the forts around Paris to evacuate and raise their houses within four days.

Another significant announcement from Paris is to the effect that the German forces are advancing in the direction of La Fere, which lies about eighty miles northeast of Paris. The right wing of the French troops operating in this region has driven back the Germans on the town of Guise, but the left wing was unable to hold the advance of the German troops.

British cruisers and destroyers that were in the engagement off Heligoland have arrived at various English ports, and some members of the crew assert that at least eleven German vessels of various sizes were sunk.

SUNDAY.

French troops have resumed the offensive against the Germans in the north of France, where both the British and French armies have been reinforced. An official statement announces that fresh troops have been sent to the British forces in France to more than doubly make up for the losses in battle.

Turning of the fortunes of war the allies believe will come through the concentration of 3,000,000 soldiers on France's second line of defense and through the overwhelming success of the Russians in East Prussia.

The invasion of his eastern territory has forced the kaiser to withdraw nearly all his army left to occupy Belgium.

MONDAY.

France opened a desperate offensive movement against the Germans today with the right wing and center of her army. The object of the attack was to offset the reverses to the British and French troops in the north. The French right defeated the Germans and drove them into retreat. On the center a general engagement is being fought, so far without decisive result.

German forces generally engaged the French on a ninety-five-mile line from Villers, department of the Somme, to Montherme, department of Ardennes. An official announcement declares that the allies are holding their own in this conflict.

Fresh German troops have appeared in East Prussia, an official dispatch announces, confirming reports that large forces had been withdrawn from Belgium.

Germany has captured 39,000 Russian prisoners, according to an official announcement given out in Berlin.

TUESDAY.

Well founded, though unofficial, reports were current in Paris that the French have checked the German advance in the north.

Three million men of the German armies and three great French and English columns waged battle, on the result of which depends the fate of Paris. The main conflict was on a line seventy-five miles long, between Peronne and Verdun, in northeastern France.

Telegrams from Bucharest, Roumania, declare that the Austrian defeat in Galicia was colossal. Numerous Austrian regiments were destroyed.

Turkey is mobilizing her army and is expected to support Germany and Austria.

WEDNESDAY.

Worn to exhaustion on their huge battle line by many days of continuous marching and by their appalling losses, the Germans, under orders of the kaiser, concentrated all of their strength to crush the left army of the allies.

At all other points on the firing line the Germans halted. Only a thin curtain of Germans remains at Belfort. The kaiser's forces appear to have left southern Alsace and the French report a renewal of their victorious progress in Lorraine.

The German right has forced the allies back as far as Compiègne, only fifty miles from Paris. But at Compiègne the Germans met with crushing defeats. Twelve thousand of the kaiser's cavalrymen were annihilated, and his cavalrymen were annihilated.

One of the heaviest battles of the war has been fought on German soil in the east. The Russian war ministry in St. Petersburg, frankly admitted that two army corps (80,000 men) had been badly defeated by the Germans at Ortelburg, near Allenstein.

THURSDAY.

La Fere, one of France's fortifications northeast of Paris, has been captured by the Germans after a bloody combat. The allies have been compelled to abandon all the valley of the Somme.

Amlens, capital of the French department of the Somme, a city of 90,000, was surrendered to the Germans without defense.

New encroachments outside the city of Paris were begun on a vast scale. Several hundred thousand men are engaged in the work, which will require several days for completion.

President Poincaré arrived in Bordeaux and established the seat of government in that city.

The Russian general staff officially reported that Austria lost 1000,000 men killed, wounded or captured in the battle for the defense of Lemberg, which the Austrians were overwhelmingly defeated by the Russians.

Advertise and let the people know you are still in business.